

Borough of Doncaster.



Doncaster Urban Sanitary Authority

Annual Report

OF

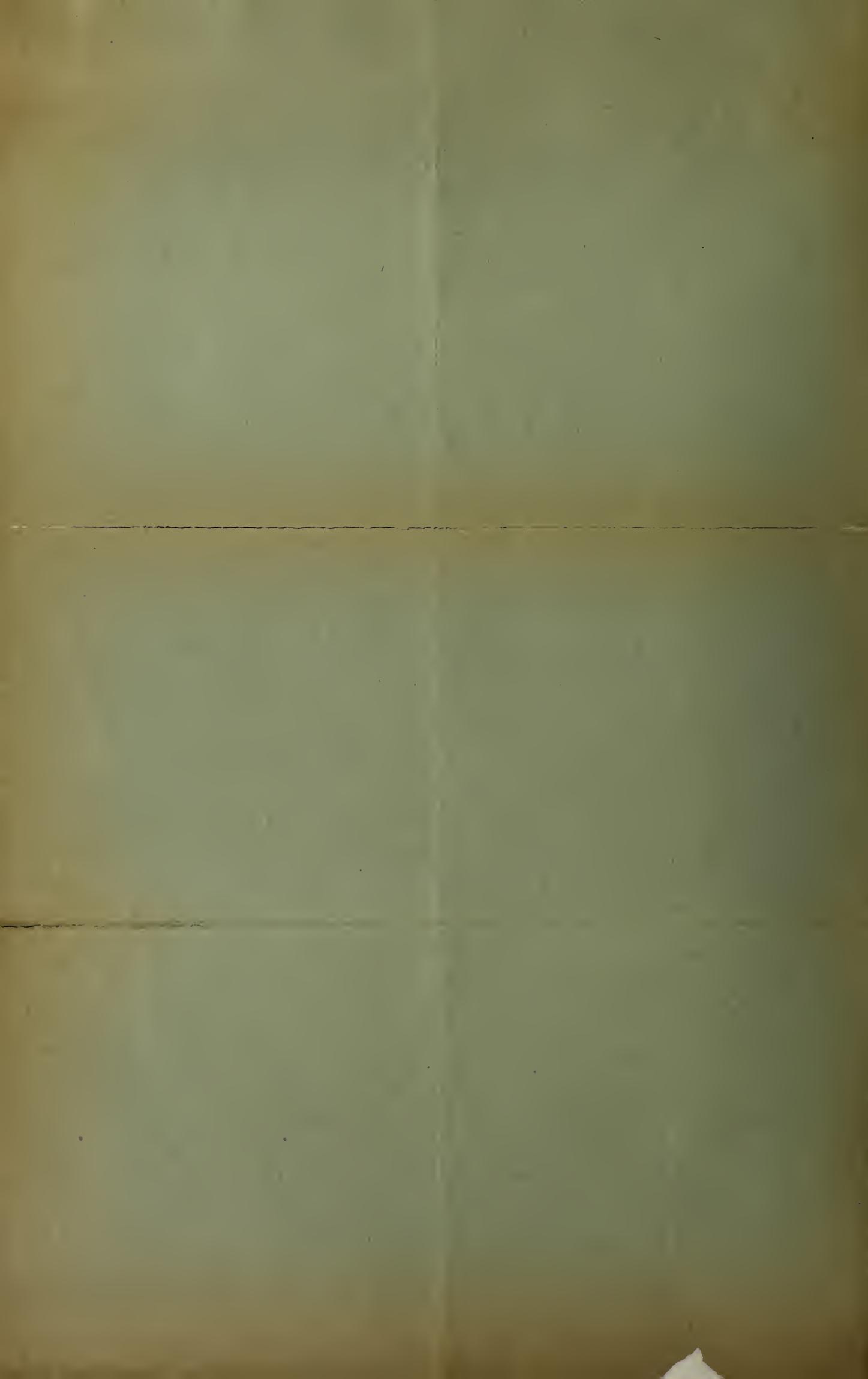
The Medical Officer of Health

For the Year ending December 31st, 1905.

Doncaster:

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Doncaster Urban District Council

REPORT FOR THE YEAR 1905.

To the Mayor, Aldermen, and Councillors.

Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present to you my Report on the health of the Urban District of Doncaster during the year 1905, prepared in accordance with the Regulations and Requirements of the Local Government Board.

I am,

Your obedient Servant,

D. LECHMERE ANDERSON,

Medical Officer of Health.

PUBLIC HEALTH OFFICE,

DONCASTER, *March, 1906.*

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH, *FOR THE YEAR 1905.*

POPULATION.

The estimated Population of the Borough of Doncaster at the middle of 1905 was 30,208, or an increased population of 1,286 over that of the census year, 1901.

Along with Balby-with-Hexthorpe and Wheatley, Doncaster forms a compact township possessing an estimated population at the middle of the year of 42,391, and as matters affecting the Public Health of one district usually have an intimate relationship with the other portions of the township, I have in this report followed the practice of former years, and supplied various points of information which are likely to prove of interest.

The estimated population of the township, 42,391, is made up as follows:—The Borough of Doncaster 30,208, Balby-with-Hexthorpe, 7,847, and Wheatley 4,336. The estimation of the population is made by assuming that the population has gone on increasing at exactly the same rate that it did between that and the previous census. This assumption, is, of course, quite arbitrary, and in a great number of instances, seldom accords with the facts as ascertained by the next census, but as the growth of the township, not only in the Urban Districts of Balby-with-Hexthorpe and Wheatley, but in the Borough also, has been very considerable in the past five years, I am inclined to believe that the population so estimated will not prove far short of the truth.

The Borough of Doncaster is divided into six Wards, the respective population and acreage of which are as follows:—

Name of Wards.	Acreage.	Population.		Persons to the Acre.
		1901 (Census Year).	Estimated Population to Middle of 1905	
Central Ward	54.42	5017	5041	92.6
East Ward	847.47	3870	3906	4.6
North Ward	246.02	5582	6546	26.6
St. George's Ward	141.888	3475	3360	23.6
South Ward	360.44	5710	6110	16.9
West Ward	45.05	5278	5245	116.4
Borough of Doncaster	1,695.288	28,932	30,208	17.8

BIRTH RATE.

In my last Annual Report the following sentence occurs:—"Never has the Birth Rate of Doncaster fallen so low as in the past year." This year a still lower record has been created. Only 721 births occurred during 1905, which gives the extremely low Birth Rate for Doncaster of 23.8 per 1,000. The average rate for the preceding ten years is 28.7, and the average yearly number of births, 822. The highest rate in the decade was in 1895, when no less than 950 births were registered, or a rate of 34.9 per 1,000, while the previous lowest recorded number of births was in 1902, when 738 children were born. The year 1904, with 740 births registered, gave the lowest previously recorded rate, viz., 24.7 per 1,000.

This fall in the Birth Rate has not been confined to the Borough of Doncaster, but has been general all over the country, the rate for England and Wales being the lowest on record, although, as will be seen, the rate for England and Wales is very considerably above the one with which we are immediately concerned.

The various Birth Rates are as follows:—

BOROUGH OF DONCASTER	...	...	...	...	...	23.8
BALBY-WITH-HEXTHORPE	...	...	...	...	...	33.2
WHEATLEY	...	...	...	...	...	30.2
COMBINED TOWNSHIP	...	...	...	...	...	26.2
ENGLAND AND WALES	...	...	...	...	...	27.2

The following are the Rates for the various Wards:—

Name of Wards.	Births in 1905.	Births in	Rate per 1,000	Rate per 1,000	Rate per 1,000
		1903.	in 1904.	in 1905.	
Central Ward	...	114	20.2	22.6	22.6
East Ward	...	62	17.9	20.0	15.8
North Ward	...	185	31.6	25.0	28.2
St. George's Ward	...	77	26.0	25.6	22.9
South Ward	...	131	26.0	26.7	21.4
West Ward	...	152	28.9	26.9	28.9

Examination of the above table reveals that in only two of the Wards, viz., the North and the West, was the average rate for England and Wales exceeded. The West Ward, which had the highest rate in 1904, again occupies the premier position. The North Ward, which was third upon the list in 1904, is now second, being very little behind the West. In 1903 and 1902, the North Ward easily headed the lists with rates of 30.8 and 31.6 respectively. Of the remaining four Wards, that of the East shows no higher a figure than 15.8 per 1,000, exhibiting a very marked decline on the previous year's rate of 20.0 but still slightly higher than that of 1902, when the rate was 15.7. The Central Ward has exactly the same rate as in 1904, namely 22.6, and it is also somewhat of a coincidence to note that if the average rates of the two previous years (24.8 and 20.2) be taken, it will be found that their average is to all intents and purposes the same, namely 22.5. Exactly the same number of children, 114, were born in the Ward in 1904 and 1905. The St. George's and the South Wards exhibit very marked decreases from 1904, and their averages for the previous years.

DEATH RATE.

During 1905, the deaths of 395 persons occurred in the Borough, giving a rate of 13.0 per 1,000 of the population. This rate marks a record which is by far the lowest of any previously recorded rate for the Borough of Doncaster. The average rate for the ten years, 1895-1904, having been 17.8, the maximum and minimum figures being 22.5 in 1900, and 14.3 in 1901. Needless to say, the rate for the past year can only be regarded as satisfactory.

To get the Nett Death Rate, that is the deaths at all ages of persons belonging to the District, the deaths of 13 persons dying within it, but not belonging thereto, have to be deducted, and the deaths of 62 persons have to be added as belonging to it, but occurring *without* the Borough, in such Institutions as Carr House Hospital, the Union Workhouse, and Wadsley Asylum. The number of Deaths belonging to the Borough thus becomes 444, yielding a Death Rate of **14.6**, which is the lowest recorded Nett Death Rate for the Borough of Doncaster. Last year's rate was 15.7, which constituted a record up to that date, and the average rate for the past ten years is 17.5.

The reduction which has been taking place in the Death Rate is plainly shown when it is stated that the Death Rate in Doncaster in the year 1876, some 30 years ago, was no less than 26 per 1,000, in 1875 25.7, in 1878 24.8, while the average for the years 1876-1882 was 22.3 per 1,000. The average for the ensuing ten years, 1883-1892, to 18.8; that of the next ten years, 1893-1902, is 18.2; while the average for the past three years (1903-1905 inclusive) is only 15.5.

The Death Rates for the various divisions of the township and for England and Wales are as follows:—

BOROUGH OF DONCASTER	...	...	...	...	...	14.6
BALBY-WITH-HEXTHORPE	...	...	...	...	...	13.5
WHEATLEY	...	...	...	...	...	10.8
COMBINED TOWNSHIP	...	...	...	...	...	14.0
ENGLAND AND WALES	...	...	...	...	...	15.2

The following are the Rates in the various Wards:—

Name of Wards.	Deaths in 1905.	Rate per 1,000 in 1903.	Rate per 1,000 in 1904.	Rate per 1,000 in 1905.
Central Ward	...	80	20.0	16.6
East Ward	...	49	13.8	18.2
North Ward	...	85	15.1	15.3
St. George's Ward	...	66	17.2	16.8
South Ward	...	88	15.2	18.1
West Ward	...	76	17.4	15.5

INFANTILE MORTALITY.

During the past year, 110 children of less than 12 months of age died, giving an infantile mortality rate of 152 per 1,000 children born. This rate works a very considerable improvement on that of the previous year (163.5) and the average (180) of the ten preceding years. Still, it cannot be held as satisfactory if 100 be regarded as the standard figure for "unavoidable" deaths, and that anything above that number should be regarded as being due to preventable causes. The infantile mortality rate in the Borough of Doncaster has risen to so great a figure during the past decade as 245 in 1900, and the lowest rate was 139 in 1896.

A great deal of public attention has been given to the great waste of infantile life which is constantly going on throughout the country, and various schemes—many, it is to be feared, chimerical, but all based on a genuine wish to effect an improvement in a branch of public health which, if it has not stood still, has, at all events, not exhibited any continuous diminution in the loss of infantile life—have been proposed.

The Local Government Board have this year requested a special form (table V.) to be supplied, giving particulars of all the causes and the ages at death of children who have succumbed under twelve months of age. Upon examining it, it will be found that of what may be termed unavoidable deaths—that is, deaths resulting from such causes as premature birth (20), congenital defects (1), atrophy, debility, &c. (7), no less than 29 deaths have occurred, a figure which is practically equivalent to a fifth of our infantile mortality rate, but still leaves that figure very much over the standard of 100 now aimed at. Examining the other causes of death, it will be seen that only in one instance did death occur from the common types of infectious disease. From diarrhoeal diseases a large number of deaths occurred; so large, indeed, was the number during the third season of the year, that the Local Government Board suggested that a special report be supplied to them, and it is to this type of disease that our relatively high infantile mortality rate is due, and it is by measures devoted to an abatement of the causes which produce such diseases that permanent reduction in the loss of infantile life will be brought about.

Quoting from my last year's report, these measures may be said to embrace the circulation of cards giving instruction in feeding of infants, the employment of special female assistants, who give verbal instructions as to the feeding and many sanitary matters connected with the home; the establishment of sterilized milk depôts, at which milk specially prepared for infants can be obtained; the improvement of slum property, and increased attention to scavenging.

These measures combined should undoubtedly tend to reduce infantile mortality. They are all of importance, although I do not think much stress can be laid on cards giving instructions in feeding, as, from my experience, they are seldom read and always disregarded, but the employment of a special Female Sanitary Inspector is a measure which could not fail to be productive of good results. The duties of such an Inspector may be briefly summarised as follows:—To visit from house to house in the poorest parts of the town, calling attention to the necessity of cleanliness of the house and surroundings, giving advice as to the rearing of children and the nursing of the sick, distributing and explaining handbills on the prevention of infectious disease, consumption, &c., and reporting daily to the Medical Officer of Health. With these and certain other duties, the time of a Female Sanitary Inspector could be fully utilised.

The establishment of a sterilised milk dépôt, at which milk specially prepared for infants could be obtained, is also a subject which should not be lost sight of.

The usual table of comparison for the various divisions of the township and for England and Wales is here given:—

INFANTILE MORTALITY IN 1905.

DONCASTER	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	152
BALBY-WITH-HEXTHORPE	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	118
WHEATLEY	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	152
COMBINED TOWNSHIP	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	144
ENGLAND AND WALES	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	128

The Infantile Death Rates for the various Wards are given below:—

Name of Wards.	1905.			1904.	1903.
	No. of Births.	Deaths under 1 Year of Age.	Rate per 1,000 Births Registered.	Rate per 1,000 Births Registered.	Rate per 1,000 Births Registered.
Central Ward	...	114	16	140	166.6
East Ward	...	62	10	161	166.6
North Ward	...	185	26	140	177.2
St. George's Ward	...	77	16	207	206.8
South Ward	...	131	19	145	155.2
West Ward	...	152	21	138	126.7
Borough of Doncaster	...	721	108	152	163.5
					181.8

Examination of the above table reveals that the heaviest rate of Infantile Mortality took place in St. George's Ward, which, with 16 deaths out of 77 births, gives the heavy Infantile Mortality rate of 207 per 1,000 births, while the West Ward, with 21 deaths out of 152 births yields the comparatively low rate of 138.

TUBERCULAR DISEASE.

Forty deaths from Tubercular Disease were registered within the Borough in 1905, in contrast with 47 in 1904. Taking all causes of death, of the 40 which occurred during the past year, 32 were due to Phthisis pulmonalis or Consumption of the Lungs, and eight to other Tubercular Diseases. Of the fatal cases of Phthisis, two occurred in the first year of life, one at the school period, nine at the adolescent, and 20 in the mature period of life in persons of above 25 years of age.

BOROUGH OF DONCASTER.

Deaths at various age-periods from Tubercular Diseases in the year 1905, with average for preceding 4 years, compared with deaths from Miasmatic Diseases and from all causes:—

	Year.	NUMBER OF DEATHS.					Proportion of Deaths from Tubercular Diseases to Deaths from all causes.
		Phthisis.	Other Tubercular Diseases.	All Tubercular Diseases.	All Miasmatic Diseases.	All Causes.	
All Ages.	1905	32	8	40	54	444	1 : 11.1
	Average 1901-4	33	16	49	39	466	1 : 9.5
Infant Period 0-5 years.	1905	2	5	7	40	144	1 : 20.5
	Average 1901-4	2	12	14	28	169	1 : 12
School Period 5-15 years.	1905	1	1	2	8	16	1 : 8
	Average 1901-4	1	1	2	2	13	1 : 6.5
Adolescent Period 15-25 years.	1905	9	1	10	2	22	1 : 2.2
	Average 1901-4	7	1	8	2	21	1 : 2.6
Mature Period 25-65 years.	1905	20	1	21	2	133	1 : 7.2
	Average 1901-4	22	2	24	4	144	1 : 6
Post Mature Period 65+ years.	1905	0	0	0	2	109	0 : 109
	Average 1901-4	1	0	1	3	119	1 : 119

Following my usual custom, I also submit a table showing the average number of fatal cases of Tubercular Disease which have occurred in the entire township, with the average number of cases for the four previous years.

Combined Township.—DONCASTER, BALBY-WITH-HEXTHORPE, AND WHEATLEY.

Deaths at various age-periods from Tubercular Diseases in the year 1905, with average for preceding three years, compared with Deaths from Miasmatic Diseases, and from all causes.

	Year.	NUMBER OF DEATHS.					Proportion of Deaths from Tubercular Diseases to Deaths from all causes.
		Phthisis.	Other Tubercular Diseases.	All Tubercular Diseases.	All Miasmatic Diseases.	All Causes.	
All Ages	1905	37	11	48	69	597	1 : 12.4
	Average 1901-4	44	22	66	51	620	1 : 9.4
Infant Period 0-5 years.	1905	3	8	11	53	214	1 : 19.4
	Average 1901-4	3	16	19	37	234	1 : 12.3
School Period 5-15 years.	1905	1	1	2	9	22	1 : 11
	Average 1901-4	3	2	5	4	21	1 : 4.2
Adolescent Period 15-25 yrs.	1905	10	1	11	2	24	1 : 2.1
	Average 1901-4	9	1	10	2	26	1 : 2.6
Mature Period 25-65 yrs.	1905	23	1	24	3	201	1 : 8.3
	Average 1901-4	28	3	31	6	188	1 : 6
Post-Mature Period 65+ years.	1905	0	0	0	2	136	0 : 136
	Average 1901-4	1	0	1	2	151	1 : 151

From the above table it will be seen that a very considerable decrease occurred in the number of deaths from Tubercular Disease during 1905, as when compared with the average number (66) of the four preceding years. Altogether, 48 deaths, 37 from Phthisis and 11 from other Tubercular Diseases being registered, in contrast with an average number of 66 deaths, 44 from Phthisis and 22 from other Tubercular Diseases. This improvement is more clearly shown when it is seen that while in former years one out of every 9·4 deaths was due to Tubercular Disease, in 1905 only one death in 12·4 was ascribed to this disease. Further particulars regarding the number of deaths at the various periods of life will be found in the table.

SPECIAL REPORT ON PHTHISIS PULMONALIS IN THE BOROUGH OF DONCASTER,
DURING THE YEARS 1882-1904.

The following special report on the prevalence of Phthisis pulmonalis was submitted to the Sanitary Committee during the past twelve months, and I have now added the additional particulars to bring it up to the close of 1905.

During recent years, a great amount of attention has been given to the disease familiarly termed Consumption of the Lungs, and more or less active measures have been adopted by the great majority of sanitary authorities to arrest what has been termed the white man's plague. The opinion that Phthisis is a practically incurable disease which formerly almost universally prevailed is now being gradually overcome, and old measures of treatment, based upon erroneous ideas of the cause of the disease, are being replaced by scientific methods based upon the knowledge bacteriological science has revealed, that, if the disease is to be cured, the germ or bacillus from which it derives its origin must be destroyed. To destroy this germ the chief measures to be relied upon are the purely sanitary ones of fresh air, sunlight, and cleanliness. Granted these in sufficient amount, Consumption would be banished from our midst.

During the past four years, the Sanitary Committee have taken very considerable steps to combat the ravages of tubercle; the principal of these being the education of the public to the true nature of the disease, and to inculcate in them the doctrines of sanitation, and by the making of Consumption a notifiable disease, and it can be confidently stated we may look forward to a considerable decrease of the disease within our midst in the not very distant future.

In order to prove that Consumption can be arrested, and not only *can* be arrested but is actually declining in the Borough, I have prepared the following table, which going back as far as 1881, gives an account of the fatal cases of Consumption which have occurred up to the present time. In examining this table it will be seen that the first ten years, 1882-91, with an average population of 23,338, 37·5 fatal cases of Consumption occurred within the Borough annually. During the next ten years, although the population was some 4,300 greater, the annual average number of deaths shows a decline, 37·3 deaths having occurred; and in the next four years, with a still higher average population, namely 29,758, a considerable decrease is shown, the number being 33·0. This decrease is extremely satisfactory. During these 24 years, the highest annual number of deaths recorded in one year from Consumption was 54 (in 1885), when the population of the Borough was only 22,470, while the lowest number was 28 (in 1896), when the population was 27,808. The improvement which has occurred will be more clearly apparent, when it is said that, had the average number of cases which occurred between 1882-91 been maintained to the present year, instead of 32 persons dying from Consumption, 47·4 would have perished. The death rate from Consumption is best grasped by stating it per 10,000 of the population, instead as per 1,000 in the table. The rate in the first ten years was 16 per 10,000, in the second ten years it fell to 13·5, while for the last four years the average rate was only 11·0 per 10,000.

The decline is thus shown not to be fractional, but a very marked and encouraging factor. The highest rate recorded was 24·4 in 1885, and the lowest 10·5 in 1896. Taking the third line of the table in the first ten years (82-91), one death out of every 11·9 was due to Consumption. In the next decade, one in 13·7 was due to Consumption, while during the past four, only one death in 14·3 was certified as Phthisis pulmonalis.

As a decline in the Phthisical death rate is brought about largely by measures of Sanitary improvement, the Committee may rightly feel their labours have been the means of saving a large number of lives with a great diminution in the grief, poverty, and suffering which this disease so frequently brings in its wake.

DEATHS FROM PHTHISIS.

Year.	1882	1883	1884	1885	1886	1887	1888	1889	1890	1891	1882-1891 Average.
Deaths from Phthisis pulmonalis	44	36	36	54	38	37	30	37	35	28	37·5
Rate per 1,000 population	2·06	1·52	1·62	2·44	1·65	1·56	1·26	1·52	1·37	1·08	1·60
Proportion of deaths from Phthisis to all causes of death	1:9·8	1:12·7	1:11·7	1:7·5	1:11·8	1:12·5	1:14·3	1:12·1	1:14·6	1:17·6	1:11·9
Population ...	21,349	21,700	22,120	22,470	22,950	23,625	23,775	24,300	25,640	2,5933	23,388

DEATHS FROM PHthisis.

Year.	1892	1893	1894	1895	1896	1897	1898	1899	1900	1901	1892-1901 Average.
Deaths from Phthisis pulmonalis	32	38	30	43	29	49	53	30	34	36	37.3
Rate per 1,000 population	1.14	1.42	1.11	1.72	1.05	1.76	1.88	1.05	1.18	1.24	1.35
Proportion of deaths from Phthisis to all causes of death	1:14.7	1:15.2	1:16.0	1:13.2	1:17.0	1:9.0	1:10.9	1:16.9	1:17.5	1:11.9	1:13.7
Population ...	26,308	26,608	26,908	27,208	27,508	27,808	28,108	28,408	28,708	29,008	27,658

DEATHS FROM PHthisis.

Year.	1902	1903	1904	1905	1902-1905 Average.
Deaths from Phthisis	36	32	32	32	33
Rate per 1,000	1.23	1.09	1.07	1.06	1.10
To all causes	1: 13.3	1: 15.2	1: 14.6	1: 13.8	1: 14.3
Population	29,308	29,608	29,908	30,208	29,758

ZYMOTIC DEATH RATE.

Zymotic Diseases were responsible for 53 deaths in 1905, which yields a rate of 1.7 per 1000, as compared with 40 deaths, or a rate of 1.3 in 1904, and 60 deaths or a rate of 2.0 per 1000 in 1903. The Zymotic Death Rate for England and Wales was 1.52.

The increase in deaths, as will be seen from the following Table, was largely due to Diarrhoea, from which disease 34 fatal cases were registered.

ZYMOTIC DISEASES.

In 1905.	1904.	1903.	1902.
0 Deaths were due to Small-pox	0	1	0
2 Deaths were due to Measles	14	3	19
7 Deaths were due to Scarlet Fever ...	0	2	0
0 Deaths were due to Whooping Cough ...	2	7	5
7 Deaths were due to Diphtheria ...	2	2	7
2 Deaths were due to Enteric Fever ...	3	6	9
1 Death was due to Epidemic Influenza ...	2	4	4
34 Deaths were due to Diarrhoea ...	17	35	13
—	—	—	—
53	40	60	57

OTHER DISEASES.

Full particulars regarding the number of deaths from other types of disease will be found in Table IV. The only ones to which reference need be made here are:—

Cancer—28 deaths occurred from Cancer and other malignant diseases, showing a decrease of two over the number of fatal cases in 1904.

Heart Diseases were responsible for 52 deaths, a considerable increase on the returns of previous years. 47 deaths from Acute Diseases of the Lungs occurred, a very low return when compared with 56, 64 and 97 deaths of the three previous years. Of this year's cases, 21 were due to **Bronchitis**, 26 to **Pneumonia**, and 0 to **Pleurisy**.

14 deaths were ascribed to some form of **Accident**, as against 5 in 1904, and 17 in 1903, and the cases of **Suicide** were three in number in contrast with 5, 6, 3, and 7, in the four preceding years.

NOTIFICATION OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

During 1905, 244 cases of Infectious Disease were notified within the Borough. The cases included 26 of Smallpox, 153 of Scarlet Fever, 26 of Diphtheria and Membranous Croup, 21 of Typhoid Fever, 2 of Puerperal Fever and 16 of Erysipelas. In 1903, 125, and in 1904, 142 cases were notified, while the average number of Infectious cases which occurred yearly since the adoption of the Notification Act up to 1902 is 255.2. The increase in cases over last year is due to a considerable increase of Small-pox, 26 cases have been notified in contrast with 5 in 1904, and of Scarlet Fever, of which 153 cases were notified. Diphtheria and Typhoid Fever exhibit small decreases. The increase in Scarlet Fever was indicated as likely to occur in my last two Annual Reports where it is stated that an increased number of cases was to be expected, as some years had elapsed since any epidemic of the disease, and that there must necessarily be a very considerable proportion of the young who have not had, or ever been exposed to the disease.

NOTIFICATIONS.

The INFECTIOUS DISEASES (NOTIFICATION) ACT came into force in Doncaster, on March 17th, 1893. The following Table shows the number of cases notified in 1905, as compared with 1904; 1903 and the average for the ten years 1893-1902.

Year.	Number of Cases.	Small-pox.	Scarlet Fever.	Diphtheria and Membranous Croup.	Enteric and Continued Fever.	Puerperal Fever.	Cholera.	Erysipelas.
Average No. Years 1893 to 1902.	255.2	1.3	157.6	27.3	26.9	1.4	0.2	38.1
1903	125	16	52	23	15	0	0	19
1904	142	5	65	30	25	2	0	15
1905	244	26	153	26	21	2	0	16

The apportionment of the cases to the various Wards, with ages of the patients, will be found in Table III.

The various Zymotic attack rates are as follows:—

Name of Ward.	1905.			1904. Zymotic Attack Rate per 1,000.
	No. of Cases.	Estimated Population.	Zymotic Attack Rate per 1,000.	
Central Ward	36	5041	7.1	3.3
East Ward	20	3906	5.1	2.0
North Ward	62	6546	9.4	6.6
St. George's Ward ...	27	3360	8.0	5.6
South Ward	62	6110	10.1	3.6
West Ward	37	5245	7.0	6.4
Borough of Doncaster ...	244	30208	8.0	4.7

DIPHTHERIA AND MEMBRANOUS CROUP.
CASES AND DEATHS IN PREVIOUS YEARS.

	Average.		1903.	1904.	1905.
Cases	27	... 23	... 30	... 26
Deaths	4.6	... 2	... 2	... 7

26 cases of Diphtheria were notified in 1905, in contrast with 30 in 1904, and 23 in 1903.

Of the 26 cases, 8 terminated fatally, or a case mortality of no less than 30 per 100. Of the fatal cases, seven were treated at home, and one in Carr House Hospital. Cases of the disease occurred in each ward, but the heaviest incidence occurred in the South (7), and St. George's Wards (7). Home isolation was found possible in 18 instances, and 8 of the patients were removed to hospital.

ENTERIC FEVER.
CASES AND DEATHS IN PREVIOUS YEARS.

	Average.		1903.	1904.	1905.
Cases	27	... 15	... 25	... 21
Deaths	4.4	... 6	... 3	... 2

Of Typhoid or Enteric Fever, 21 cases were notified within the past 12 months in contrast with 25 in 1904. In 2 instances death occurred. Cases of the disease occurred in each ward—Central (5), East (1), North (9), St. George's (1), South (1), and West Ward (4). Nine of the cases were removed to hospital for treatment.

All the properties in which the cases occurred were thoroughly examined for drainage, or other sanitary defects, and where these were found, attention was at once called to them. In five cases the milk supply came under suspicion, and the sale of milk from the suspected quarter was at once stopped, with the result that no further attacks from that source were notified. In no case did the water supply come under suspicion, and we have had no cases of oyster-typhoid so far as could be ascertained, since 1902.

SMALL-POX.

26 cases of Smallpox were notified during the past twelve months, in contrast with 5 in 1904, and 16 in 1903. Cases occurred in each ward in the Borough, but, while only single cases were notified from the South and West Wards, no fewer than 13 occurred in the Central Ward. Full particulars of the various outbreaks were given in my fortnightly reports to the Sanitary Committee, but the chief particulars will be found in the following Table;—

RETURN OF CASES OF SMALL-POX.

No.	Date 1905.	Address.	District or Ward.	Occupation.	Sex	Age	Vaccinated or Unvaccinated	Probable Source of Infection.	Remarks.
1	Mar. 3	25, Portland Place	Central		F	23m	Unvaccinated	Infection got by travelling about from Navvies working on New Railway at Loversall	There were 2 contacts to this case. Both were re-vaccinated and neither acquired the disease.
2	" 7	162, St. Sepulchre Gate.	North	Rag and Bone Gatherer	M	40	Vaccinated in Infancy	From Navvies working on New Railway at Loversall	There were 5 contacts. All were re-vaccinated and none contracted the disease.
3	" 8	1. Scawthorpe's Yard	St George's	Navvy on New Rly at Loversall	M	21	Vaccinated in Infancy	From Navvies working on New Railway at Loversall	There were 4 contacts. All were re-vaccinated and 1 acquired the disease in a mild form.
4	" 14	1, Hammond's Yard	Central	Works in the fields	M	29	Vaccinated in Infancy	From Case No. 1	There was 1 contact who was re-vaccinated and did not contract the disease.
5	" 18	Robin Hood Yard	St George's	Travellers	M	14	Unvaccinated	From Case No. 1	
6	" 18	Do.	Do.	Travellers	M	12	Unvaccinated	Do. do. ...	There were 7 contacts. They were all re-vaccinated and none of them acquired the disease.
7	" 21	21, King Street	East		F	10	Unvaccinated	From Cases Nos. 5 and 6	There were 2 contacts. Both of whom were re-vaccinated and neither acquired the disease.
8	" 22	25, Portland Place	Central		F	17	Re-vaccinated a week ago	From Case No. 1	There were several contacts kept under observation and none contracted the disease.
9	" 22	1, Scawthorpe's Yard	St George's	Gardener	M	64	Re-vaccinated a fortnight ago	From Case No. 3	There were 3 contacts and none contracted the disease.
10	" 30	102, Cleveland Street	Central		M	6	Unvaccinated	From Case No. 1	
11	" 30	Do.	Central		F	1	Unvaccinated	Do. do. ...	
12	" 30	Do.	Central		M	25	Unvaccinated	Do. do. ...	
13	" 30	Do.	Central		F	4	Unvaccinated	Do. do. ...	
14	" 30	Do.	Central		M	37	Vaccinated in Infancy	From Cases 10, 11, 12, 13, 14	There were 2 contacts. All were re-vaccinated and none acquired the disease.
15	" 29	25, Copley Road	St George's	Grocer and Insurance Agent	M	35	Vaccinated in Infancy	From Cases Nos. 5, 6, and 7	There were 6 contacts who were re-vaccinated and 1 acquired the disease in a very mild form.
16	Apr. 6	9½, West Street	North	Confectioner, etc.	M	11	Unvaccinated	From Cases Nos. 5, 6, and 7	There were several contacts who were re-vaccinated and kept under observation. None acquired the disease.
17	" 6	257, St. Sepulchre Gate	West	Joiner	M	30	Vaccinated in Infancy	From Cases 10, 11, 12, 13, 14	There were 4 contacts. 3 were re-vaccinated and none acquired the disease.
18	" 15	14, Cleveland Street	Central	Shoemaker and Tobacconist	M	59	Vaccinated in Infancy	From Cases 10, 11, 12, 13, 14	The 2 contacts were re-vaccinated, and neither contracted the disease.
19	" 15	1, Hargrave's Yard	Central	Labourer at Brass Foundry	M	25	Vaccinated in Infancy	From Cases 10, 11, 12, 13, 14	There were 8 contacts to this case. All were re-vaccinated and 1 acquired the disease in a mild form.
20	" 17	9, Baker Street	Central		M	8	Unvaccinated	From Cases 10, 11, 12, 13, 14	There were 4 contacts. All were re-vaccinated and none contracted the disease.
21	" 19	8, St. Peter's Square	North		F	28	Unvaccinated	From Case No. 16	
22	" 20	9½, West Street	North	General Dealer	M	29	Re-vaccinated a fortnight ago	From Case No. 16	There were several contacts who were kept under observation, and none contracted the disease.
23	" 24	9, Baker Street	Central		F	51	Re-vaccinated a week ago	From Case No. 20	There were 7 contacts to this case. All were kept under observation and none acquired the disease.
24	" 26	10, Wesley Place	Central	Labourer at Plant Works	M	37	Vaccinated in Infancy	Uncertain	There were 9 contacts. All were re-vaccinated and none acquired the disease.
25	May 16	69, Carr House Road	South	Insurance Agent	M	50	Vaccinated in Infancy	Uncertain	There were 2 contacts. Both were re-vaccinated and neither contracted the disease.
26	July 7	54, Copley Road	East	Milk Purveyor	M	18	Vaccinated in Infancy	Uncertain	There were 6 contacts to this case. They were all re-vaccinated and none acquired the disease.

Of the 26 cases, 10 were of children under 15 years of age, and it is noteworthy that the *whole of these cases were unvaccinated*. Only 3 attacks occurred in persons between 15 and 25, while 13 occurred in those under 65 years of age. The disease was singularly mild in type, and although not a few of the patients presented *grave* symptoms, in each case complete recovery ensued. The epidemic which for three years existed in the West Riding appears to have now spent itself, and although single cases of the disease may keep recurring, it may be reasonably hoped that what has been a very trying time for those in charge of the Public Health, has ended.

SCARLET FEVER.

CASES AND DEATHS IN PREVIOUS YEARS.

	1893-1902.	1903.	1904.	1905.
Cases	... 157	... 52	... 65	... 153
Deaths	... 3.7	... 2	... 0	... 7

153 cases of Scarlet Fever were notified during the past year, the largest number which has occurred since 1896 when 322 cases were registered. In 1893, 390 cases were reported. The disease has been of an extremely mild type, only 7 deaths having been registered.

The mildness of the disease has rendered it very difficult to cope with, as in many instances the nature of the disease has not been detected until the most active period of infection has passed. In not a few cases also, I am afraid, as mentioned in my previous report, wilful concealment of the disease existed; but in no instance were these suspicions sufficient to justify prosecution. The epidemic was arrested by the Christmas holidays, but at the period of writing it is again gaining ground. 103 cases were removed to Carr House Hospital for treatment, and of these five terminated fatally.

In connection with Scarlet Fever, I think it is right to emphasize the importance of shielding children from infection, as many parents consider it a disease from which escape is so little possible that it is hardly worth while taking the most trivial precautions against it; indeed, I have heard of healthy children having been introduced into an affected room, that they might acquire the disease in times of mild epidemics, forgetting altogether that the most trivial type of the disease may give rise to the most malignant form.

It would do much to dispel such criminal ignorance, were it generally known that there is a distinct double gain in shielding a child from infection during the first years of its life. Every year of escape after the fifth **leaves him less and less susceptible**, until finally, he **becomes almost immune**, and, secondly, if he should be attacked, **every year that the attack is delayed reduces the danger to life**, and also, the risk of formidable complications that may become chronic and disabling, even if not immediately fatal.

ERYSIPELAS.

16 cases of Erysipelas were notified in contrast with 15, a figure which marked the lowest number of cases of the disease registered since the adoption of the Notification Act in 1893.

As Erysipelas is frequently associated with insanitary conditions, a thorough examination of the properties is made in all houses where the disease exists.

PUERPERAL FEVER.

2 cases of Puerperal Fever were notified in 1905. In 1904, 2 cases occurred.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES HOSPITAL.

The Infectious Disease Hospitals belonging to the Corporation are two in number, and are both situated outside the Borough.

Full particulars of these Institutions have been furnished in previous reports. The Small-pox Hospital at Balby is an admirable institution for its purpose, while at Carr House we have been able to isolate a large number of the more common types of Infectious Disease. Considerable alterations and improvements are now being made to this building.

One or two changes in the staff have occurred during the past year. One of the probationers acquired typhoid fever, but, after a somewhat prolonged attack, made a good recovery.

INFECTIOUS DISEASE HOSPITALS.

ANNUAL SUMMARY, 1905.

Zymotic Admissions and Deaths during each Year from 1899 to 1905.

DISEASE.	1905.	1904.	1903.	1902.	1901.	1900.	1899.	1899-1905. Total.
SMALL-POX.								
Admitted	29	7	21	1	0	0	12	70
Died	0	0	1	0	0	0	3	4
Percentage of Deaths to Admissions	0	0	4.7	0	0	0	25	5.7
DIPHTHERIA.								
Admitted	9	21	26	23	12	11	12	114
Died	1	1	1	2	0	2	3	10
Percentage of Deaths to Admissions	11.1	4.7	3.8	8.7	0	18.1	25	8.7
TYPHOID FEVER.								
Admitted	15	17	19	36	27	20	29	163
Died	0	2	5	7	1	4	1	20
Percentage of Deaths to Admissions	0	11.7	26.3	19.4	3.7	20	3.4	12.2
SCARLET FEVER.								
Admitted	130	62	44	65	107	63	67	538
Died	7	0	1	0	1	1	0	10
Percentage of Deaths to Admissions	5.3	0	2.2	0	0.9	1.5	0	1.8

BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATION.

The West Riding County Council provides a Laboratory in which Bacteriological Examinations are made, free of charge, of secretions from doubtful cases of Enteric Fever, Diphtheria, Phthisis &c., The provision of such an institution is of great advantage to the Public Health Department, and to the Medical Practitioners of the Town, in aiding and securing more early and certain diagnosis of some of the more important skin diseases.

Twice during the year I submitted portions of the organs and blood of animals suspected to have died from Anthrax, and in both cases the diagnosis was confirmed.

The following Table shows the extent to which this privilege has been taken advantage of during the past and former years:—

BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATION.

YEAR.	SUSPECTED DISEASES.														Total.
	TYPHOID FEVER.				DIPHTHERIA.				TUBERCULOSIS.				AN-		
	Positive.	Negat've.	Doubt'l.	Total.	Positive.	Negat've.	Doubt'l.	Total.	Positive.	Negat've.	Doubt'l.	Total.	Positive.	...	
1905	8	10	1	19	3	18	0	21	15	25	1	41	*2	83	
1904	2	1	7	10	5	8	1	14	13	28	...	41	*1	66	
1903	1	1	5	7	7	10	...	17	25	48	...	73	*1*	98	
1902	2	1	0	3	3	3	...	6	9	26	...	35	...	44	
1901	1	1	...	2	1	2	...	3	2	...	...	2	...	7	

* The Anthrax was found in material from diseased carcases at the Public Slaughter House which had been previously condemned.

NOTICES TO MASTERS OF SCHOOLS AND LIBRARIANS.

The arrangements have been continued that notices shall be sent to the Head Masters of the various schools, informing them when children from infected houses attend their schools.

320 Notices were sent last year, as against 152 in the preceding year.

Books borrowed from Lending Libraries, which have been found in infected houses, have been taken to the Disinfecting Station, disinfected, and returned.

DISINFECTION.

The following table gives the number of rooms, bedding, etc., disinfected, in comparison with the two previous years:—

	1903.	1904.	1905.
Rooms	188	234	326
Beds	164	179	299
Mattresses	92	92	179
Pairs of Blankets	191	201	386
Pairs of Sheets	105	130	268
Quilts	146	167	314
Pillows and Bolsters	439	448	875
Articles of Clothing	31	104	740
Sundries	641	539	2115
Articles Destroyed	—	11	3
Totals	1997	2105	5505

PLACES OVER WHICH THE COUNCIL HAVE SUPERVISION.

In this record, attention has also to be given to places over which the Council have supervision, viz.:—Lodging Houses, Slaughter Houses, Dairies, Cowsheds, and Milkshops, Bakehouses, Factories and Workshops, and Offensive Trades.

LODGING HOUSES.

At the beginning of the year there were 9 houses registered as Common Lodging Houses, and during the year, 2 have been taken off and 1 added to the Register. The eight registered houses contain 34 rooms, and afford accommodation for 142 adults and 10 children. These premises have been regularly inspected by the Sanitary Inspector, and on the whole are kept in a satisfactory condition as regards cleanliness. 340 visits have also been made by the two assistant lodging house Inspectors (P. Sergts. Westmacott and Watkins) with the result that it was necessary to caution one of the keepers for breach of the lodging house bye-laws, viz.:—for overcrowding. There are also many unregistered houses in the town in which weekly lodgers are taken, and the Inspectors have paid 72 visits to these places, and 9 persons were proceeded against (6 for keeping unregistered lodging houses, and three for allowing their houses to be overcrowded.) The particulars of the prosecutions are to be found in the Sanitary Inspector's report.

One person was cautioned by the Sanitary Authority for using a house as a Common Lodging House without same being registered.

SLAUGHTER HOUSES.

There are 3 Slaughter Houses within the Borough, 2 of which are private and 1 public. The Private Slaughter Houses are situate in St. James' Street and Cleveland Street. Both these have been inspected during the year and found to be kept in a satisfactory condition. The public Slaughter House is the property of the Corporation, and is under the supervision and care of Corporation officials. Separate accommodation is provided for the slaughter of cattle, sheep, and pigs.

The following is the return of the animals slaughtered at the Public Slaughter House, in comparison with the three previous years:—

	Beasts.	Sheep.	Pigs.	Calves.	Total.
1905	3116 $\frac{1}{2}$	8235	4487	264	16102 $\frac{1}{2}$
1904	3156	9428	4463	225	17272
1903	3245	12080	4401	218	19944
1902	3104	8184	4384	365	16037

It was found necessary to destroy the following as being in a condition unfit for human food:—

	Beasts.	Sheep.	Pigs.	Calves.	Total.
1905	19	17	4	8	48
1904	16	25	2	3	46
1903	7	22	1	2	32
1902	4	22	4	2	32

COWSHEDS, DAIRIES, AND MILKSHOPS.

There are 35 registered Cowkeepers and Purveyors of Milk on the Register, 17 of which are cowkeepers and purveyors of milk, and 18 purveyors of milk only.

Milk purveyors' premises include 5 milk stores, 8 confectioners' shops, and 5 dwelling houses. These premises have been frequently inspected during the year, and no serious contraventions of the regulations were found.

Of the 23 cowsheds belonging to the 17 registered cowkeepers in the Borough, all have been inspected during the year, and the total number of cows found at one inspection was 115. In several instances improvements were found to be necessary, with the result that notices were served, and have since been complied with.

The following is a list of the improvements made at 4 of the cow-sheds:—

1 cow-shed roof repaired.

1 manure pit in connection with a cow-shed repaired.

2 cow-shed floors properly channelled and made to discharge on to pot gullies outside the sheds.

WORKSHOPS.

The number of Workshops (other than Bakehouses) on the Register is 151, and the following Table shows the Trades and the locality in which they are situated:—

Trades.	Central Ward.	East Ward.	North Ward.	St. George's Ward	South Ward.	West Ward.	Total.
Bootmakers	...	4	—	—	1	—	5
Coach Builders, Cabinet Makers, Joiners and Upholsterers	10	5	3	—	5	1	24
Dressmakers, Milliners, and Mantle Makers	14	7	7	16	5	2	51
Saddlers	—	—	1	3	—	—	4
Tailors	6	1	4	5	1	1	18
Watch Makers and Jewellers	—	—	3	2	—	—	5
Plumbers	1	3	1	4	—	—	9
Cycle Builders and Repairers	3	1	—	1	—	—	5
Miscellaneous	8	8	5	6	1	2	30
	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Totals	46	25	24	37	13	6	151
	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Inspections of these premises showed them to be, on a whole, in a satisfactory condition, but in several instances, where minor defects were noted, the owner's attention was called to them, with the result that they were at once rectified. In many of the Small Workshops, where only one person besides members of the same family is employed, there is only 1 closet, but in these instances no action has been taken.

BAKEHOUSES.

There are 13 Bakehouses on the Register in the Borough.

These have all been thoroughly inspected, and found satisfactory.

The ventilation of these places is fairly well maintained.

None of the Bakehouses in the Borough are underground.

The following Table gives the localities in which the Bakehouses are situated, and other particulars relating to the working of the Act :—

	Central Ward.	East Ward.	North Ward.	St. George's Ward.	South Ward.	West Ward.	Total.
Number of Bakehouses on Register							
at beginning of year	3	—	2	5	2	1	13
Number Registered during year	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
Number taken off Register	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
Number of visits paid during year	6	—	4	5	3	1	19

Defects remedied :—

In one instance an insanitary urinal was done away with, a new w.c. provided, and the drains outside the bakehouse retrapped with gullies. In another instance a proper water supply was provided to the urinal used by the employees, and in 3 other instances verbal notices to cleanse the bakehouses were given.

All these defects were at once remedied and the 13 bakehouses are in a good sanitary condition.

SUMMARY OF WORK DONE AND NUISANCES ABATED DURING THE YEAR.

ASHPITS EMPTIED.

		1905.		1904.
With Privies	...	15042	against	13074
Without Privies	...	5467	„	5083
		20869	„	18157
		18157		

Increase of 2712 Pits Emptied.

The large increase in Pits is accounted for by their being emptied oftener, and the large number of infectious diseases which occurred during the past year.

LOADS REMOVED.

		1905.		1904.
Night Soil	...	3416	against	3514
Dry Ashes	...	3066	„	3066
Bell Cart Refuse	...	2486	„	2517
		8968	„	9097
		8968		8968
				129

The decrease in loads is accounted for by the men working at the Low Pasture, Races, etc., about six days more than the previous year.

INSPECTIONS.

Inspections regarding Nuisances	...	...	...	...	...	...	480
Inspections regarding Cases of Infectious Disease	...	...	...	...	...	...	211
Visits regarding Cases of Infectious Diseases isolated at home, and Smallpox Contacts.							583
Rooms Inspected after Cases of Infectious Disease	...	...	...	...	...	...	150
Inspections of Houses where Deaths from Measles and Diarrhoea have occurred							50
Inspections of Cowsheds and Milkshops	...	...	...	...	...	...	39
Inspections of Fish Markets	...	...	...	...	...	...	126
Inspections of Bakehouses	...	...	...	...	...	...	19
Inspections re Sanitary Conveniences at Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
Drains and Ventilation Shafts Tested	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
Day Visits to Lodging Houses by Inspectors	...	...	...	...	...	...	161
Night Visits to Lodging Houses by Inspectors	...	...	...	...	...	...	18
Other Inspections and Observations	...	...	...	...	...	...	17

NOTICES, &c.

Written Notices under the Public Health Act	...	...	...	...	...	191
Verbal Notices under the Public Health Act	...	...	...	...	...	52
First Intimations to Schools of Cases of Infectious Disease	...	...	...	...	...	161
Second Intimations to Schools of Cases of Infectious Disease	...	...	...	...	...	159
Intimations of Infectious Disease to Librarian	...	...	...	...	...	50
Letters sent regarding Nuisances	...	...	...	...	...	21
Reports to other Departments	...	...	...	...	...	3
Verbal Notices under the Factory and Workshop Act	...	...	...	...	...	4

WORK DONE.

Ashpits Lime-washed after Infectious Disease	...	...	...	...	...	183
Drains Re-trapped with Pot Gullies	...	...	...	...	...	80
Privies and W.C.'s Cleansed and Limewashed	...	...	...	...	...	25
Dwellinghouses and Rooms Cleansed	...	...	...	...	...	26
Ashpits Repaired, Covered, or Provided with Doors	...	...	...	...	...	28
Privies Converted into W.C.'s	...	..	...	...	...	19
Ashpits done away with	...	...	...	...	...	12
Receptacles for Ashes Provided	...	...	...	...	...	22
W.C.'s and Urinals Furnished with Proper Water Supply	...	...	...	...	...	9
W.C.'s and Privies Repaired or Ventilated	...	...	...	...	...	21
Drains and Gullies Cleaned Out and Repaired	...	...	...	...	...	11
Ventilating Shafts Repaired	...	...	...	...	...	7
Drains Ventilated	...	...	...	...	...	1
Drains Removed from Cellar	...	...	...	...	...	1
Drains Removed from Cowsheds	...	...	...	...	...	4
Additional W.C. Provided to Bakehouse	...	...	...	...	...	1
Rainwater Conductors Repaired or Disconnected	...	...	...	...	...	22
Eaves-spoutings Cleaned Out	...	...	...	...	...	3
Sink Waste Pipes Disconnected	...	...	...	...	...	1
Urinals Reconstructed	...	...	...	...	...	2
Manure Pits Reconstructed, Repaired, or Ventilated	...	...	...	...	...	3
Yards Asphalted	...	...	...	...	...	9
Yards Repaired	...	...	...	...	...	10
Yards Cleansed and Limewashed	...	...	...	...	...	10
Cellar Floors Bricked or Concreted	...	...	...	...	...	7
Accumulations of Rubbish Removed	...	...	...	...	...	6
Fowls or Pigeons Removed	...	...	...	...	...	4
Overcrowding Abated	...	...	...	...	...	5
Bedding, etc., Cleansed and Purified	...	...	...	...	...	2
Bakehouses Cleansed and Limewashed	...	...	...	...	...	3
Cowshed Roof Repaired	...	...	...	...	...	1
Cowshed Floors Repaired	...	...	...	...	...	1
Other Nuisances under Public Health Act	...	...	...	...	...	33

COMMON LODGING-HOUSES.

The Common Lodging-houses have been regularly Inspected at nights by the Police.

FISH MARKETS.

The Fish Markets have been regularly Inspected (see "Inspections made.")

CANAL BOATS.

I have visited the Canal Banks, on an average, about twice a week, but have only found 30 boats which I was able to inspect; many of the cabins being locked up or the Captains not on board

FOOD DESTROYED.

The only Food destroyed during the year as being unfit for human consumption was 3 bags of cockles (1) and 2 bags of cockles (2), property of a Fish Dealer on Hexthorpe Road.

CONTAGIOUS DISEASES ANIMALS ACTS.

During the year, only 1 case of disease under the Contagious Diseases Animals Act has been reported to me. This was one of Anthrax. The carcase of a beast was brought into the Slaughterhouse to be dressed and the Market Inspector, believing it to be diseased, called in the Medical Officer of Health, who expressed his opinion that the case was one of Anthrax. This was afterwards confirmed by Bacteriological Examination.

The Railway Cattle Sidings have been regularly inspected, and have given every satisfaction.

ANALYSIS OF FOOD.

During the year, the following Samples of Food were taken to the Public Analyst:—

New Milk	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18
Butter	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11
Cheese	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
Lard	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
Gin	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Whiskey	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Coffee	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
											Total	50

With the following results:—

New Milk	...	...	...	...	11 were genuine, and 7 were of fair quality.
Butter	...	...	...	...	11 were genuine.
Cheese	...	...	...	...	6 were genuine.
Lard	...	...	...	...	7 were genuine, and 1 was of suspicious quality.
Gin	...	...	...	...	1 was genuine, and 2 were of fair quality.
Whiskey	...	...	...	...	The Sample was genuine.
Coffee	...	...	...	...	2 were genuine, and one was of fair quality.

LEGAL PROCEEDINGS, YEAR 1905.

Act under which proceedings were instituted.	Offence.	Penalty or Decision.
Public Health Act, 1875	Overcrowding	Ordered to abate nuisance within 7 days and pay 14s. costs.
Public Health Act, 1875	Keeping an unregistered lodging-house	Fined 10s. and 9s. costs.
Doncaster Corporation Act	Causing ice-cream to be manufactured on insanitary premises	Fined 10s. and 10s. costs.
Public Health Act, 1875	Keeping an unregistered lodging-house	Fined 10s. and 9s. costs or 14 days.
“ “ “	Overcrowding	Fined 10s. and 10s. costs or 14 days.
“ “ “	Keeping an unregistered lodging-house	Fined 2s. 6d and 9s. costs.
“ “ “	Keeping an unregistered lodging-house	Fined 2s. 6d. and 9s. costs.
“ “ “	Keeping an unregistered lodging-house	Fined 5s. and 9s. costs.
“ “ “	Keeping an unregistered lodging-house	Fined 10s. and 11s. costs.
“ “ “	Overcrowding	Fined 10s. and 9s. costs, and house ordered to be closed for 3 months.
“ “ “	Dirty condition of dwellinghouse	To abate nuisance within 14 days, and pay 19s. costs

I remain, gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

(Signed), JOHN THOMPSON,

Sanitary Inspector.

Sanitary Inspector's Office, 2, Priory Place,
Doncaster, January 22nd, 1906.

The work done by Herbert Innocent, A. R. San. Inst., Clerk and Assistant Inspector in this Department, is included in the above Summary.

TABLE I.

Vital Statistics of Whole District during 1905 and previous Years.

DONCASTER.

Year.	Population estimated to middle of each Year.	BIRTHS.		TOTAL DEATHS REGISTERED IN THE DISTRICT.						Total Deaths in Public Institutions in the District.	Deaths of Non-residents registered in Public Institutions in the District.	Deaths of Residents registered in public Institutions beyond the District.	Nett Deaths at all Ages belonging the district.				
		Num- ber.	Rate* Num- ber.	Under 1 Year of Age.		At all Ages.		Num- ber.	Rate.*				Num- ber.	Rate.*			
				1	2	3	4	5	6				7	8			
1895.	27,208	950	34.9	172	181	596	21.9	67	30	3	569	20.9					
1896.	27,508	881	32.1	123	139	485	17.6	63	15	11	481	17.4					
1897.	27,808	820	29.4	143	165	474	17.1	64	28	5	451	16.2					
1898.	28,108	890	31.6	185	205	574	20.4	76	42	3	535	19.0					
1899.	28,408	819	28.8	161	194	542	19.0	90	41	8	509	17.9					
1900.	28,708	837	29.1	205	245	646	22.5	93	55	5	596	20.7					
1901.	29,008	787	27.1	132	168	415	14.3	25	13	29	431	14.8					
1902.	29,308	738	25.1	103	139.5	459	15.6	30	21	32	470	16.2					
1903.	29,608	759	25.6	138	181.8	466	15.7	34	25	47	488	16.4					
1904.	29,908	740	24.7	121	163.5	438	14.6	24	20	52	470	15.7					
Averages for years 1895-1904.	28,558	822	28.7	148	180	509	17.8	56	29	19	500	17.5					
1905.	30,208	721	23.8	110	152	395	13.0	24	13	62	444	14.6					

* Rates in Columns 4, 8, and 13 calculated per 1,000 of estimated population.

Total population at all ages, 28,932 at Census of 1901.

Number of inhabited houses, 6,524 at Census of 1901.

Average number of persons per house, 4.4 at Census of 1901.

Area of District, exclusive of area covered by water, 1,695 acres.

Institutions within the District receiving sick and infirm persons from outside the District:—
The Infirmary.

Institutions outside the District receiving sick and infirm persons from the District:—Carr House Hospital, Balby Hospital, The Union Workhouse, and Wadsley Asylum.

Other Institutions the deaths in which have been distributed among the several localities in the district:—The Infirmary, Leeds.

Is the Union Workhouse within the District? No.

TABLE II.

VITAL STATISTICS OF SEPARATE LOCALITIES IN 1905 AND PREVIOUS YEARS.

DONCASTER.

Names of Localities.	Year.	Central Ward.				East Ward.				North Ward.				St. Georges Ward.				South Ward.				West Ward.			
		Deaths at all Ages.	Births Registered.	Population esti- mated to middle of each Year.	Deaths under 1 Year.	Deaths at all Ages.	Births Registered.	Population esti- mated to middle of each Year.	Deaths under 1 Year.	Deaths at all Ages.	Births Registered.	Population esti- mated to middle of each Year.	Deaths under 1 Year.	Deaths at all Ages.	Births Registered.	Population esti- mated to middle of each Year.	Deaths under 1 Year.	Deaths at all Ages.	Births Registered.	Population esti- mated to middle of each Year.	Deaths under 1 Year.	Deaths at all Ages.	Births Registered.	Population esti- mated to middle of each Year.	Deaths under 1 Year.
1895	...	4994	135	109	30	3829	90	65	12	4149	211	84	28	3711	93	87	38	5122	196	88	36	5393	225	96	26
1896	...	4998	111	90	20	3836	77	53	11	4388	171	65	17	3672	119	61	21	5220	189	75	31	5374	214	78	22
1897	...	5002	138	84	20	3843	84	42	10	4627	162	73	26	3633	109	57	22	5318	164	75	23	5355	163	79	32
1898	...	5006	118	114	35	3850	80	49	7	4866	212	106	50	3594	123	63	28	5416	187	75	32	5336	170	91	32
1899	...	5010	123	88	26	3857	81	49	12	5105	164	96	39	3555	141	75	23	5514	170	73	35	5317	140	71	22
1900	...	5014	126	123	36	3864	73	73	25	5344	213	105	44	3516	96	98	33	5612	158	102	37	5298	171	95	30
1901	...	5018	118	82	24	3872	79	47	12	5642	179	70	27	3466	114	62	22	5735	157	77	30	5274	133	70	17
1902	...	5029	125	101	22	3885	61	45	6	5829	177	101	28	3444	86	71	19	5816	141	70	14	5305	148	82	14
1903	...	5033	102	101	25	3892	70	54	6	6068	191	92	28	3416	89	59	23	5914	154	90	29	5285	153	92	29
1904	...	5037	114	84	19	3899	78	71	13	6307	158	97	28	3388	87	57	18	6012	161	79	25	5265	142	82	18
Averages of Years 1895 to 1904 ...		5014	121	97	25	3862	77	54	11	5232	183	88	31	3539	105	69	24	5567	167	80	29	5320	165	83	24
1905	...	5041	114	80	16	3906	62	49	10	6546	185	85	26	3360	77	66	16	6110	131	88	19	5245	152	76	21

Where no address was given of deaths of residents in Public Institutions outside, they have been divided between the localities.

TABLE III.
CASES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE NOTIFIED DURING THE YEAR 1905.
DONCASTER.

Notifiable Disease.	At all Ages.	CASES NOTIFIED IN WHOLE DISTRICT.						TOTAL CASES NOTIFIED IN EACH LOCALITY.						No. OF CASES REMOVED TO HOSPITAL FROM EACH LOCALITY.							
		Under 1.	1 to 5.	5 to 15.	15 to 25.	25 to 65.	65 and upwards.	Central Ward.	East Ward.	North Ward.	Geig's Ward.	South Ward.	West Ward.	Central Ward.	East Ward.	North Ward.	Geig's Ward.	South Ward.	West Ward.		
Small-pox	...	26	...	4	6	3	13	...	13	2	4	5	1	...	13	2	4	5	1	...	
Cholera		
Diphtheria	...	26	1	9	10	3	3	...	2	2	4	7	7	4	...	1	2	1	...		
Membranous Croup		
Erysipelas	...	16	1	...	1	1	11	2	...	3	8	2	3	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scarlet Fever	...	153	...	37	106	6	4	...	15	12	37	12	50	27	...	12	4	26	11	29	
Typhus Fever		
Enteric Fever	...	21	...	...	4	8	9	...	5	1	9	1	1	4	...	3	...	6	...
Relapsing Fever		
Continued Fever		
Puerperal Fever	...	2	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Plague		
*		
Totals	...	244	2	50	127	21	42	2	36	20	62	27	62	37	...	29	8	37	17	33	26

*Isolation Hospital, Carr House Hospital, Carr House and Elmsfield District.
Small-pox Hospital, Belby District.*

TABLE IV.
CAUSES OF, AND AGES AT, DEATH DURING THE YEAR 1905.
DONCASTER.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	DEATHS AT THE SUBJOINED AGES OF "RESIDENTS," WHETHER OCCURRING IN OR BEYOND THE DISTRICT.							DEATHS AT ALL AGES OF "RESIDENTS" BELONGING TO LOCALITIES, WHETHER OCCURRING IN OR BEYOND THE DISTRICT.							TOTAL DEATHS WHETHER OF RESIDENTS OR NON- "RESIDENTS" IN PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS IN THE DISTRICT.
	All ages.	Und'r 1 year.	1 and under 5.	5 and under 15.	15 and under 25.	25 and under 65.	65 and upwrd.	Central Ward	East Ward	North Ward	St. Ge'g's Ward	South Ward	West Ward	Ward.	
Small-pox ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Measles ...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
Scarlet Fever ...	7	...	2	5	...	...	...	1	1	2	1	1	1	...	...
Whooping-cough ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Diphtheria and Membranous Croup ...	7	1	3	3	...	...	...	...	1	1	3	2	...	...	1
Croup ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Typhus	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fever	Enteric ...	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...
Other continued	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Epidemic Influenza ...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cholera ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Plague ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Diarrhoea ...	34	31	1	...	...	1	1	2	2	10	6	4	10	...	...
Enteritis ...	12	10	1	...	...	...	1	1	3	3	2	1	2	...	...
Puerperal Fever ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Erysipelas ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Septic Diseases ...	3	...	...	...	...	2	1	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	1
Phthisis ...	32	2	...	1	9	20	...	2	4	5	6	8	7	...	...
Other Tubercular Diseases ...	8	1	4	1	1	1	...	1	2	...	2	2	1	...	2
Cancer, malignant disease ...	28	...	...	...	...	22	6	5	3	4	2	10	4	...	4
Bronchitis ...	21	1	3	...	...	7	10	3	2	3	4	4	5	...	...
Pneumonia ...	26	1	6	2	...	10	7	7	4	6	3	3	3	...	...
Pleurisy ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Diseases of Respiratory Organs ...	2	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Alcoholism	Cirrhosis of Liver	14	...	...	...	13	1	4	3	2	3	1	1	...	...
Venereal Diseases ...		8	3	1	...	4	...	3	...	...	2	2	1	...	1
Premature Birth ...	19	19	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	5	...	7	3	...	1
Diseases and Accidents of Parturition ...	5	1	...	...	...	4	...	1	...	2	1	1	...	...	...
Heart Diseases ...	52	...	...	1	3	18	30	12	3	11	5	13	8	...	...
Accidents ...	14	1	4	1	2	4	2	3	...	3	3	1	4	...	8
Suicides ...	3	...	...	...	...	2	1	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...
All other causes ...	143	36	9	2	5	44	47	28	16	27	20	28	24	...	6
All Causes ...	444	108	36	16	22	153	109	80	49	85	66	88	76	...	24

TABLE V.
INFANTILE MORTALITY DURING THE YEAR 1905.

Deaths from stated causes in Weeks and Months under One Year of Age.

DONCASTER.

CAUSE OF DEATH.			Under 1 Week.	1-2 Weeks.	2-3 Weeks.	3-4 Weeks.	Total under 1 Month.	1-2 Months.	2-3 Months.	3-4 Months.	4-5 Months.	5-6 Months.	6-7 Months.	7-8 Months.	8-9 Months.	9-10 Months.	10-11 Months.	11-12 Months.	Total Deaths under 1 year.
All Causes.	Certified	21	2	9	3	3	35	8	10	6	11	4	7	6	2	4	8	3	104
	Uncertified	1	1	..	..	2	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4
Common Infectious Diseases	Small-pox .. .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Chicken-pox .. .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Measles .. .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Scarlet Fever .. .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Diphtheria: Croup .. .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
	Whooping Cough .. .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Diarrhoeal Diseases	Diarrhoea, all forms .. .. ..	..	..	1	1	2	2	3	5	5	2	3	3	1	3	2	..	31	31
	Enteritis (not Tuberculous) .. .. ..	..	..	1	..	1	1	1	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	6
	Gastritis, Gastro-intestinal Catarrh .. .. ..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
Wasting Disease	Premature Birth	12	..	2	1	15	1	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	20
	Congenital Defects	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
	Injury at Birth	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
	Want of Breast-milk .. .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Atrophy, Debility Marasmus	1	..	..	..	1	2	2	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	7
Tuberculous Diseases	Tuberculous Meningitis .. .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Tuberculous Peritonitis .. .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1
	Tabes Mesenterica .. .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Other Tuberculous Diseases .. .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
	Erysipelas .. .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Syphilis .. .. ..	..	1	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
	Rickets .. .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	2	2	2	6
	Meningitis (not Tuberculous) .. .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	2
	Convulsions .. .. ..	..	6	2	5	..	13	..	..	1	1	1	1	..	..	..	2	..	19
	Bronchitis .. .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1
	Laryngitis .. .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Pneumonia .. .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Suffocation, overlaying .. .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
	Other Causes .. .. ..	..	1	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	3
		22	3	9	3	37	8	10	7	12	4	7	6	2	4	8	3	108	

District of DONCASTER.

Population (estimated to middle of 1905), 30,208.

Births in the year: Legitimate, 684; Illegitimate, 37.

Deaths from all Causes at all Ages, 444.

The uncertified deaths are those on whom inquests were held.

